

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

OBITUARY.

CLARENCE KING.

Mr. King died at Phænix, Arizona, December 24, 1901, in his sixtieth year.

He was born at Newport, Rhode Island, and he received his education at Hartford, Connecticut, and at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1862.

In 1863 he crossed the plains to California, where he served for several years on the State Geological Survey, under Prof. Whitney. Among the peaks of the Sierra Nevada measured by him was the highest of all, and to this it was he who gave the name of Mount Whitney.

In 1867 he was made Geologist in Charge of the U. S. Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, a work covering the topography, geology, and natural history of the country lying along that parallel of latitude from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. The reports of this exploration fill seven quarto volumes and two atlases, the first volume, on Systematic Geology, being the work of Mr. King. While engaged upon this publication, Mr. King's attention was drawn to the reported discovery of rich diamond deposits in the West. He visited the spot, and soon detected and exposed a fraudulent scheme of great magnitude.

In 1878, Mr. King suggested the consolidation of the various surveys carried on by the Government; and in 1879 the U.S. Geological Survey was established under his directorship. He resigned the office in 1881.

In recent years he began to show symptoms of the disease which has carried him off, it must be felt, before his time.

Mr. King's life was devoted to scientific pursuits, but his intellectual sympathies were not limited by science. His culture was wide in literature and in art, and his one published book, *Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada*, has a charm of its own.

Mr. King became a Fellow of this Society in 1877, and was elected in the same year to a seat in the Council.